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**Author:** Lamzutov, V. (Moscow)

**Title:** DEVELOPERS TELL ABOUT NEW AIRCRAFT ENGINES IN MOSCOW EXHIBITION

**Primary Source:** *Vozdushnyy transport*, April 1992, No. 15 (2095), p. 2, cols. 1-3

**Extract:** "Aviadvigatel-92," the first specialized exhibition of its kind, will be held in Pavilion No. 1 of the All-Russian Exhibition Center (the former Exhibition of National Economic Achievements) from April 6 to 12.\* A number of leading foreign firms from Great Britain, Germany, Canada, the United States, France and other countries are taking part in this exhibition.

A showing of aviation equipment on the ground and in the air will be held at Kubinka Air Base on the occasion of the exhibition "Aviadvigatel-92." Participants and guests of the exhibition and representatives of military attaches' offices and firms accredited in Moscow will see group and solo flights of modern military aircraft complexes, helicopters, and sports and light airplanes, as well as aerobatics.

This is what was related to journalists in detail at a press conference which was opened by Anatoliy Bratukhin, general director of the Russian Ministry of Industry's Department of the Aviation Industry. Taking part in the press conference were Donat Ogorodnikov, head of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Aircraft Engine Building imeni Baranov; Valentin Klimov, general director of the all-Union association "Aviaekspost"; Viktor Chepkin, general designer of the scientific production association "Saturn" imeni Lyulka; Nikolay Dmitriyevich Kuznetsov, general designer of the scientific production association "Trud" in Kuybyshev, a Lenin Prize laureate and one of the oldest designers of aircraft engines; and others.

In response to a question from your

correspondent, Kuznetsov said that his firm would show visitors to the exhibition the NK-93, a new propfan engine with an ultra-high degree of ducted-fan action. This engine is intended for airplanes with large passenger capacities, including airplanes of the IL-96M and TU-204 types.\*

\*See also the *Daily SNAP*, April 28, 1992, p. 4, col. 2  
(SNAP 920505)

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**Author:** Sidorenko, B. (interviewer)

**Title:** DIRECTIONS FOR FURTHER MODERNIZATION OF IL-96 PASSENGER AIRPLANE

**Primary Source:** *Vozdushnyy transport*, April 1992, No. 15 (2095), p. 4, cols. 1-5

**Abstract:** The full-page article is an interview with Vyacheslav Ivanovich Terentyev, chief designer and first deputy general designer of the Design and Experimental Bureau imeni Ilyushin.

Terentyev focuses attention on the features, equipment and certification of the IL-96 passenger airplane, which was in the initial stage of performance testing. He reports that the Voronezh plant has completed preparations for introducing this airplane into series production without reducing production of IL-86 airplanes. A test model of the IL-96 with a takeoff weight of 238.7 tons recently completed a nonstop round-trip flight from Moscow to Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy. This airplane made the 14,800-kilometer trip in 18 hours and 9 minutes. Practically all of the on-board equipment of the first IL-96s is Soviet-made. For example, the Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Equipment, which is headed by B. Abramov, developed a digital pilotage-and-navigation complex

which is said to be up to the standard of the latest Western aircraft, such as the MD-11 and A-340.

Terentyev went on to mention versions of the IL-96-300 whose development has been proposed. The bureau seeks to bring the airplane's takeoff weight up to 240 tons and increase its flying range to 13,000-15,000 kilometers by increasing the capacity of its fuel tanks to 150,000 kilograms of kerosene and equipping the airplane with more economical engines, for example. It is proposed to increase the IL-96's passenger capacity to 400 by lengthening its fuselage. Also envisaged are versions of the IL-96 with a lengthened fuselage and two engines with a thrust of more than 30 tons each, or with engines and pilotage-and-navigation equipment produced in other countries.

A photograph of V. Terentyev is given. (SNAP 920505)

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Author: Zhomin, V. (Dushanbe)  
 Title: FIRST OPERATION PERFORMED ON BOARD MI-8 MTV AMBULANCE HELICOPTER  
 Primary Source: *Vozdushnyy transport*, April 1992, No. 15 (2095), p. 2, cols. 4-5

Entire Text: An alarm signal was received from a sanitary unit before helicopter commander Vitaliy Tikhonov's crew had had time to go on duty. A woman was in very grave condition in the remote village of Ziddy.

An MI-8 MTV "Hospital" helicopter soon soared skyward. This aircraft is specially equipped with modern medical apparatus which allows surgical operations to be performed both on the ground and in the air.

Candidate of Medical Sciences Viktor Sergeyevich Trubnikov, a docent, and Muzadar Radzhabov, a medical assistant, flew to help the gravely ill woman.

The helicopter landed in 30 minutes. Trubnikov quickly examined the woman and decided to operate immediately, which was done.

The MI-8 MTV "flying hospital" has been in the Republic of Tadzhikistan for several months. It can fly quickly on emergency ambulance assignments, but this was the first time that an operation had been performed on board it.

(Two photographs are given showing the MI-8 MTV helicopter in the air, and V. Trubnikov.)  
 (SNAP 920505)

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Author: Zhdannikov, Dmitriy  
 Title: PROJECT FOR RAISING SUBMARINE "KOM-SOMOLETS" POSTPONED INDEFINITELY  
 Primary Source: *Nezavisimaya gazeta*, April 14, 1992, No. 72 (243), p. 2, col. 4

Extract: A press conference on the occasion of the third anniversary of the loss of the submarine "Komsomolets" has been held in the main staff of the Navy of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

With regard to a project for raising the "Komsomolets" which Netherlands proposed to carry out for 300 million, V. I. Aleksin, chief navigator of the Navy, stated that there is no need for this at the present stage. "There has hardly been time to ascertain conclusively the reason for the loss," he declared. "On the other hand, it is difficult to forecast how the submarine and its reactor will behave during the raising."

Aleksin declared that clashes between American and Russian submarines, which are becoming more frequent, necessitate an agreement between the navies of the United States and the CIS. This is why, in March, he turned over to Captain Ionov of the U.S. Navy the draft version of an agreement in regard to halting incidents in naval training ranges on the sea.  
 (SNAP 920505)

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Authors: Biryukov, V.; Karpov, V., correspondents (Uzbekistan)  
 Title: CHEMICAL-DEFENSE FACILITY'S SAFETY PRECAUTIONS DEFENDED  
 Primary Source: *Trud*, April 15, 1992, No. 64 (21588), p. 4, cols. 4-7

Abstract: The article recounts a recent visit to a formerly secret military test facility which is located on the Ustyurt plateau in Kara-Kalpakia. Military representatives and local medical personnel responded to rumors that a nuclear-weapons

proving facility is being built here or that military specialists are engaged in development of biological weapons and other activities which threaten the environment and the safety of the local population. Doctor of Biological Sciences Ch. Abdirov, director of the Institute of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, expressed doubt that the facility presented any biological hazard to people living in its vicinity.

The Nukus garrison, which was then headed by Colonel Aleksey Yakovlevich Tkachev, a doctor of technical sciences, is said to be directly subordinate to the head of chemical troops of the Armed Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Tkachev denied that the test facility was responsible for pollution of the Aral Sea or other environmental conditions in the area. He explained that personnel of the facility have been testing chemical defense equipment in extreme conditions on the Ustyurt plateau. No tests have been conducted there for two years, however, and chemical and biological weapons have never been tested at the facility. Dummy bombs filled with insignificant amounts of sarin, soman and military gases have been exploded at the facility, in enclosed areas which are strictly guarded. These gases disappear in two to three days. While testing was in progress, every precaution was taken to ensure the safety of people and animals. Ecological monitoring was done by a special unit of the garrison. Tkachev denied that any testing of nuclear weapons has been conducted at the facility.

On the following day, General-Colonel Stanislav Veniaminovich Petrov, head of chemical troops of the CIS Armed Forces, and General-Major A. Karyakin, first deputy head of chemical troops, agreed to meet with the authors of the article and granted them permission to visit the secret test facility and a military camp on its grounds. Petrov said that the chemical troops are prepared to work on methods for suppressing dust, purifying soils and preventing dispersion of salts over Uzbek territory, by agreement with the local authorities. Scientific forces are available, but funds are needed for such a project. (SNAP 920505)

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Authors: Brilev, S.; Kucher, St., correspondents (Washington and Moscow)

Title: "TOPAZ-II" DEAL PROMPTS CRITICISM OF U.S. BARGAINING TACTICS

Primary Source: *Komsomolskaya pravda*, April 15, 1992, No. 71 (20371), p. 2, cols. 1-2

Extract: Talks in regard to utilization of a nuclear reactor, "Topaz-II," in the United States began several months ago.\* This reactor was developed at the Kurchatov institute.

At a press conference which was held recently at the White House, two high-ranking generals from the Pentagon announced that the U.S. Air Force is buying the "Topaz-II" for 7.5 million dollars -- in order to help Russia, it would appear.

The administration in charge of the Strategic Defense Initiative has already requested permission to use the reactor in its program, which had been criticized so much by Soviet leaders as recently as several years ago. Usually, the Soviet Union demanded assurances from foreign partners, to whom it was selling space or nuclear technologies and equipment, that they would be used only for peaceful purposes. This is what the Main Administration for Development and Use of Space Technology for the Economy and Scientific Research (Glavkosmos) was doing, for example. Time softens principles, and in addition the "Topaz" was sold without its participation.

"We don't intend to sell anything at prices below cost," assured O. Firsyuk, deputy head of Glavkosmos. "And, for the present, a sale of 'Mir' is not even being discussed."

A law which bans the export of space technologies and objects to the now former socialist countries continues to be in force in the United States. In practice, any satellite, whether it be British or French, Brazilian or Australian, has at least one American component. This means that we don't have the right to launch them without having received a license from the U.S. State Department.

We are now competing for the launch of two South Korean communications satellites, which also have American components. Glavkosmos twice applied to the State Department for licenses -- and was turned down

both times.

As a result, we failed to receive about 3 billion dollars in the last 5 years alone.

The Americans are pressuring us to give up certain joint projects involving the transfer of space technologies to India, which refuses to join the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

They themselves, though, a few days ago offered India military satellites and modern airplanes in exchange for the right of American warships and submarines to enter Indian ports ....

*Incidentally*, it has now been discovered that what we sold was not an operating "Topaz" but a stand-testing model. By conducting tests with this model, the Pentagon, which bought it for 7.5 million dollars, expects to obtain an economic benefit in the hundreds of millions.

\*See also the *Daily SNAP*, January 16, 1992, p. 1, col. 2 (SNAP 920505)

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Author: Tsarev, I.

Title: NEW BOOK PROMPTS CALL FOR DIS-CLOSURE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL-WEAPONS R&D

Primary Source: *Trud*, April 10, 1992, No. 61 (21585), p. 4, cols. 5-7

Extract: An ultrasecret experiment of American military services which was aimed at the possible use of telepathy for their purposes was described in an article by Jacques Berger entitled "Thought Transmission -- A Military Weapon." This article was published in France in December of 1959 and caused considerable commotion.

We turned for explanations to the authors of a book, *Psychotronic War* (Psikhotronnaya voyna), which is to be published by the publishing house of the Society for Studying Mysteries and Riddles of the Earth. "How authentic is this case?" we asked. It would be difficult to select a more competent source; Doctor of Biological Sciences G. Gurtovoy, a professor of biophysics, and I. Vinokurov, a physiologist, have been engaged in research in the field

of bioenergy information science for more decades than one.

On March 12, 1991, at a meeting in the Academy of Sciences, Ye. Aleksandrov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, identified organizations which were engaged in 'pseudo-science,' in his opinion.

The cost of research of spinor (torsion) or microlepton fields which allegedly transmit thoughts over distances proved to be 23 million rubles for projects under the auspices of the USSR Ministry of Defense alone, while the amount appropriated through the USSR Cabinet of Ministers' military-industrial commission and the USSR State Security Committee was approximately 500 million rubles.

Can Aleksandrov be correct in asserting that all of this work on development of psychological weapons is worthless? The commission "Fenomen" has a list of 26 executors of work on the problem of "torsion" fields. On this list are very reputable institutes and firms and also eminent scientists, including academicians.

Has the time perhaps come to make developments in the field of "psi" weapons public, in order to be consistent in our striving for disarmament? We hope that such an open dialogue will take place. And the "Fenomen" commission will continue its investigation for the time being.\*

\*See also the *Daily SNAP*, October 18, 1991, p. 2, col. 2; April 9, 1992, p. 3, col. 2 (SNAP 920505)

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SG11

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